

vectocardiography, anatomic and physiologic review of cardiac function, and a detailed mathematic justification of technique which many beginners might feel is too explicit.

After a chapter on the normal vectocardiogram, there follow in order chapters on ventricular hypertrophy, heart block (including peri-infarction block and Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome), chronic coronary disease including specific types of myocardial infarction, pericarditis, congenital heart disease and pulmonary heart disease. Of particular value to the practicing vectocardiographer are subsections on pectus excavatum, on conditions often confused with myocardial infarction, and on the vectocardiogram in and after exercise. The book concludes with an unknown practice review.

Although comprehensive the style and format of this book suggest the author intends it as a primer of vectocardiography. If this is so, certain editorial changes could render it more effective as an instructional tool. In an area where visual conception is all important, the written word *must* be visually associated with appropriate illustration. Unfortunately the publisher has seen fit to separate widely text, illustration and legend so that the reader must constantly flip from section to section on the same subject. Certain ambiguity in the text could also be eliminated by correcting some confusing typographical errors and by some editorial tightening of expression.

In all, there is a wealth of material present to the cardiologist willing to extract it.

ARTHUR D. SILK, M.D.

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CURRENT PSYCHIATRIC THERAPIES, Vol. 8—1968—Edited by Jules H. Masserman, M.D., Professor and Co-chairman of Psychiatry, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois. Grune and Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. (10016), 1968. 258 pages, \$13.75.

Current Psychiatric Therapies consists of 33 articles by different authors on many subjects that vary from the use of dreams in promoting communication with parents in child psychiatry to a description of the organization and character of Soviet Psychiatry.

Beginning with an excellent introduction by Dr. Lawrence C. Kolb on the subject of psychiatric consultation and the infrequency with which it occurs between psychiatrists despite the frequency with which it is indicated, there are presentations on the occurrence of a smaller amount of social bias in the treatment of children, as compared with adults; on variations in therapeutic approaches such as one patient alternately seeing two therapists (a male and a female) concomitantly or two related patients seeing one therapist concomitantly but not together; on existential techniques, management of suicidal patients and on the treatment of dental disorders of psychogenic origin (that is primarily a condensed psychoanalytic explanation of an aspect of the problem).

There are articles on the treatment of the suicidal patient, of obesity, frigidity, alcoholism, as well as on the use of LSD in psychiatric therapy, the treatment of untoward LSD reactions, and lithium carbonate in manic-depressive states.

Developments in family psychotherapy are reviewed by Dr. Nathan Ackerman, a recognized pioneer in the field. Also included are contributions on family therapy of alcoholism and multiple family therapy.

There are articles on group therapy for married couples, for sex offenders, for the socially disadvantaged, marathon group therapy, making moving pictures as a form of group therapy and on group therapy training for psy-

chiatric residents and psychoanalytic therapy of aggression in groups.

Reports are also included on the prevention of hospitalization for the geriatric mentally ill, on gradients of hospitalization, organization and techniques of public school consultation, education for practice in the therapeutic community, and the role of the liaison psychiatrist.

The book is not intended to be a source document for the physician who is interested in learning the basic facts and techniques of psychiatric treatment but rather for those who wish to keep abreast of new approaches to, and experimental methods of, treatment of the mentally and emotionally ill.

NORMAN Q. BRILL, M.D.

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EUGENE WOLFF'S ANATOMY OF THE EYE AND ORBIT—Including the Central Connections, Development, and Comparative Anatomy of the Visual Apparatus—Sixth Edition—Revised by R. J. Last, M.B., B.S. (Adelaide), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Professor of Applied Anatomy and Warden, Royal College of Surgeons of England. W. B. Saunders Company, 600 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 529 pages with 465 illustrations, including 56 in color, \$19.00.

Mr. Last has brought this well-known textbook up to date. He has included in detail the latest work on electron microscopy including the scanning electron microscope. In spite of countless alterations and additions, the original pattern and character of Wolff's own work has been retained. This book is a must for every reference library.

R. M. SINSKEY, M.D.

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NEPHROLOGY—Volumes I and II—Jean Hamburger, G. Richet, J. Crosnier, J. L. Funck-Brentano, B. Antoine, H. Ducrot, J. P. Mery and H. De Montera. With the collaboration of P. Royer in the chapters on pediatrics. Translated by Anthony Walsb, F.R.C.S.I., Urologist, Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. Volume I, pp. 1 through 709; Volume II, pp. 710 through 1312. Price: \$50.00 the set.

The two volume set on Nephrology by Hamburger and eight other authors (translated from the French edition) is extremely well written and very lucid. The authors have devoted a large portion of the volumes to renal physiology, symptomatology of renal disease, and renal function tests. These are very basic to the understanding of clinical nephrology; and, therefore, I feel that it is extremely worthwhile for the parts on the introduction to clinical nephrology to be as inclusive as they are.

The next section deals with some of the major problem areas in renal disease such as the nephrotic syndrome, renal failure, and hypertension of renal origin, etc. Considerable effort has been devoted to a discussion of the basic underlying pathophysiology as it relates to each of these conditions. This provides an excellent background to understand the basic defect and rationale of treatment.

Following this portion, the book is divided into large major classifications with subclassifications to deal with specific disease entities or specific problems which primarily affect the kidney. Each of these subheadings are discussed as specific entities, some in considerable depth and others quite superficially. Many of the subheadings treated in this book have not been covered in any of the other popular textbooks of nephrology. They are an excellent source of reference material for specific patient problems. In these sections, also, the authors devote considerable space to pathologic physiology judiciously. This helps to make the textbook a great deal more interesting and understandable.